4/5

[95 cont.]

collection, were, according to Edge-Partington, attributed to the Banks Islands by the collector in his book Western Pacific. I am unable to find anything about this. That the statement "Santa Cruz" is correct is shown by the very similar specimens collected by Thilenius, as well as by the illustration in Dewar, p. 247.

illustrates an oval, trough-like shape with four feet. [96]
4/2 237 [Figs. 25 and 26 appear here.] The spoons and scrapers used to scrape out coconuts, etc. consist of nautilus shell, more rarely pearl-oyster or bone shells (Fig. 26) (1). D'Urville shows

1. Cf. Edge-Partington, I, 159, Nos. 5-7; 162, No. 2. A spoon of mother-of-pearl, shaped like a bone spoon, with Coix chains, ibid., I, 159, No. 5. An oval, pierced spoon of white mussel-shell, ibid., No. 8. Cf. also Joest in Baessler, p. 379. A scraper of turtle bone, as in Fig. 26, No. 1, from the Reef Islands, in Edge-Partington, III, 65, No. 2.

[252] a bowl-shaped utensil from Vanikoro with a longitudinal notched ridge for grating taro (2). A scraper, probably for coconuts,

2. D'Urville, Atlas, Pl. 178, 10-11.

can be seen leaning against the house in Figure 20. Here, too,
4/5 water is fetched from the often distant watering places and
● [312] stored in bamboo tubes; on Ndeni we find the well-known
[286] water vessels of coconut shells in nets made of coconut string
(Fig. 27) (3).

361/131 [98 cont.] In general, it seems that only the coasts are settled on Ndeni, as well as on Vanikoro, and that the mountainous interior is uninhabited (4). In Medana's

4. D'Entrecasteaux, p. 378. D'Urville, p. 213. Moresby, p. 88. Joest in Baessler, p. 370.

312 time, every village had two wells which were dug shaft-like into the ground, with steps for climbing down, and were covered on top with boards (5). These wells are not mentioned

5. Dalrymple, p. 195.

7/2 by any of the more recent authors. On Ndeni and the Reef Islands, the villages are often fortified with breastworks of stone -- presumably only those in which the individual houses are not surrounded by a wall. On Ndeni in Carteret's day they were four feet, six inches high and laid out with projecting angles like bastions; on Nukapu, according to Markham, they consisted of semicircular walls, also four and a half feet high, arranged in two rows in such a way that the breastworks of the second row always covered the openings of the first (6). The

6. Quiros in Dalrymple, p. 165. Carteret, pp. 358 f. Markham, p. 145.

Spaniards found a particularly interesting arrangement on Taumako: a small artificial island built entirely of coral stones a full fathom above the water. It had more than 70 houses and, according to the natives, served as a refuge during attacks by strange tribes (7).

[361]

7. Dalrymple, p. 127. Torres, in Burney, p. 288, is probably referring to this place: "Town surrounded by a

/177 cont./

535 sure, there also seem to be dance areas closely connected with the residence-village (for example, on Tumotu: Coombe, plate accompanying p. 168); perhaps these are the so-called women's dance area, which sometimes (on Pileni, for example) is found along with the men's dance area (Coombe, pp. 202 f.), although in the photograph from Tumotu only men and boys are seen on it.]

is stamped hard, and it is bounded by a ring of thin plates of coral stuck into the ground. According to Coombe, p. 178, the [514] possession of a dance area requires lavish hospitality for guests who come there, for whom a dance /Fig. 16 appears here/ festival must also be arranged. Thus only wealthy people can [554] maintain dance areas; [they are therefore sometimes ownerless].

On a terrace near the men's house one not infrequently 312 finds a hot spring, a round hole about one and a half meters deep, walled with /178/ coral stones (1). A few small fish are

1. [Cf. Ethn., 1, p. 98. Speiser, Südsee, p. 197. Girieud and Herrenschmidt, p. 107, mention the springs of the Reef Islands and the walls around them to prevent children and pigs from falling in.]

usually kept in it, so that, if they die, it is known that the water has become contaminated.

514 The natural functions are performed on the shore in the tidal area. Men and women have separate places in the coral; the men urinate in a squatting position; the women are said to do so standing.

514 In order to announce one's arrival in a strange village, he coughs or clears his throat audibly.

[100 cont.]

244 221 near the villages, and a peculiar seminomadism has been preserved on the island, or rather has probably developed recently; the inhabitants of certain districts, in addition to their permanent villages, have set up temporary dwellings for the [249] season of taro cultivation (6). As is customary, sugar cane is

6 and 7. Dillon, pp. 178, 210, 238, 246. F. de Tolna, p. 268.

grown along the edges of the taro plantings, which are always laid out near water courses on account of the necessity for [312 245] artificial irrigation; in addition we also find bananas mentioned (7) [see footnote above]. On Vanikoro, as on Ndeni, 252 taro is roasted on the hot ashes and then tastes like biscuit (8).

8. Dillon, pp. 181, 312. Dalrymple, pp. 79, 88f. On Vanikoro Gaimard found a rack for drying taro next to the bachelors' house of Paman (D'Urville, p. 327). 251

On the main island it is first dried in thin strips at the fire or in the sun and then can be kept for months as a preserve, which along with coconuts serves as ship provisions (9). On Vanikoro

9. Dalrymple, pp. 89, 193. Dillon, p. 312. D'Urville, p. 194. According to Dalrymple, the preserves are stored wrapped in palm leaves.

252 it is grated and mixed with coconut oil to make a tasty pudding; the oil is obtained from old, grated coconuts. The taro is baked in the oven and then grated and mixed with the coconut oil (10). Another pudding is made out of coconut

10. and 11. Dillon, pp. 180 f.